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(54) Title: SUBSTITUTED HYDROCARBYL FUNCTIONAL SILOXANES FOR HOUSEHOLD, HEALTH, AND PERSONAL CARE APPLICATIONS

(57) Abstract: Cosmetic, household, and medical compositions containing certain substituted hydrocarbyl functional siloxane fluids or certain substituted hydrocarbyl functional siloxane resins provide good aesthetic, solvency, and stability performance, and are useful as delivery vehicles for personal, health, and household care ingredients such as pigments, antiperspirant salts, drugs, sunscreens, alpha-hydroxy fatty acids, and vitamins.

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Substituted Hydrocarbyl Functional Siloxanes
for
Household, Health, and Personal Care Applications

[0001] In the household, health and personal care areas, the need exists for silicone raw materials that contain both hydrophilic and hydrophobic functionality. To date, this need has been addressed with polyoxyalkylene and silanol functional silicone materials. These structures have a number of limitations including unpleasant aesthetics and acid/base instability, respectively.

[0002] The present invention relates to cosmetic, household and healthcare compositions containing substituted hydrocarbyl functional siloxane structures for improved performance and/or stability. In an alternate embodiment, certain substituted hydrocarbyl functional organosiloxane resins can be included in the compositions.

[0003] Polar silicone compounds have found use in a number of different types of products ranging from cosmetics to car polish formulations. Most of these products have been formulated as aerosol or pump sprays, liquids, roll-on liquids, creams, emulsions, gels, gel-solids, or solid stick formulations, and sometimes comprise an additional active material, e.g. vitamins, alpha-hydroxy-acids, zirconium salts or combinations thereof, incorporated into a suitable carrier.

[0004] These products are designed to provide a variety of benefits, for example, moisturize dry skin, mask surface imperfections, and allow effective perspiration and odor control while being cosmetically acceptable during and after application onto the axillary region or other areas of the skin. Polar silicone compounds used in these applications include

polydiorganosiloxane-polyoxyalkylene copolymers and silanol functional substituted siloxane structures.

[0005] The preparation of siloxane-oxyalkylene copolymers by hydrosilylation of an organohydrogensiloxane (SiH) and an olefinically substituted polyoxyalkylene is well known and reported in the literature. The hydrosilylation reaction is typically performed in a low molecular weight volatile hydrocarbon solvent such as benzene, toluene, xylene, or isopropanol to aid in handling the reactants, to moderate an exothermic reaction or to promote the solubility of the reactants. The chloroplatinic acid (CPA) catalyzed reaction of Si-H polymers with allyl ethers was disclosed in US Patent 2,823,218 (February 11, 1958). Typically, although not exclusively, the smallest oxyalkylene substituents disclosed in patents are EO₄ and PO₂. This is because of the ready availability of the starting materials and synthetic ease of making allyloxypolyethers with that minimum substitution.

[0006] While US Patent 5,486,566 (January 23, 1996) and US Patent 6,060,044 (May 9, 2000) describe silicone ethers containing only a single oxyalkylene unit in any chain, the compositions containing such silicone ethers must necessarily include guar gum or an hydroxystearic acid derivative for effectiveness, whereas compositions according to this invention possess the above described benefits without requiring the use of guar gum and hydroxystearic acid derivatives.

[0007] This invention relates to a composition which is a guar gum free and hydroxystearic acid derivative free mixture of (i) a substituted hydrocarbyl functional siloxane fluid, or a substituted hydrocarbyl functional siloxane resin; and (ii) a cosmetic ingredient, a household care ingredient, or a health care ingredient, and (iii) an optional cosmetic active, a household care active, or a health care active such as an antiacne agent, anticaries agent, antidandruff agent, antifungal agent, antimicrobial agent, antioxidant, antiperspirant agent, cosmetic

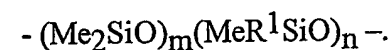
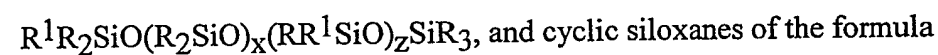
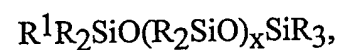
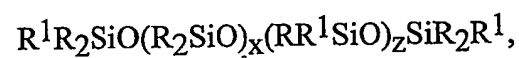
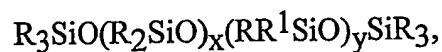
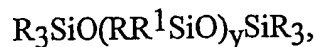
biocide, deodorant agent, external analgesic, oral care agent, oral care drug, oxidizing agent, reducing agent, skin bleaching agent, skin protectant, sunscreen agent, UV light absorbing agent, pigments, moisturizers, vitamins, enzymes, optical brighteners, fabric softening agents, or surfactants .

[0008] These and other features of the invention will become apparent from a consideration of the detailed description.

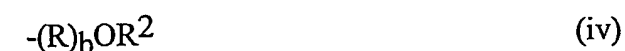
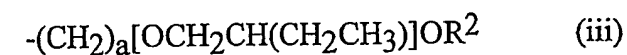
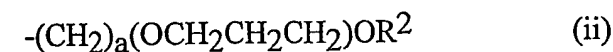
[0009] The present invention is based on the unexpected discovery that the inclusion of a substituted hydrocarbyl functional siloxane, in particular, results in personal care, medical and household care compositions with novel properties. For example, compositions containing such siloxanes impart the following characteristics when compared to similar formulations without such siloxanes: (a) remain stable at relatively high and low pH; (b) compatibilize both polar and non-polar solvents; (c) offer high lubricity; (d) mitigate skin discomfort or irritation; (e) impart a smooth, soft, moist texture; (f) evenly disperse active agents and pigments; (g) detackify formulation components; (h) moisturize the skin; (i) enhance the durability of formulation components; (j) enhance surface shine; (k) impart the sensory performance of higher molecular weight structures; (l) protect the hair cuticle; (m) aid curl retention; (n) sustain fragrance release; (o) impart softness to solid substrates; (p) increase water absorbency of fabrics; (q) mask surface imperfections; (r) reduce whitening of antiperspirant salts; (s) modify formulation rheology; (t) improve particulate active suspension; (u) improve ease of ironing; (v) enable the suspension and delivery of polar materials in non-polar solvents; and (w) enhance emulsion stability.

[0010] As used herein, the terms personal care composition, health care composition, and household care composition are intended to mean typical materials commercially available as products or raw materials in consumer markets containing active and inactive ingredients.

[0011] In the preferred embodiment, the compositions of the present invention comprise at least one substituted hydrocarbyl functional siloxane. These siloxanes generally have a formula selected from the group consisting of:



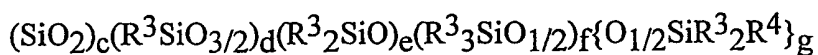
[0012] In these formulas, R is an alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, aralkyl, or an aryl group containing 1-20 carbon atoms; R^1 is a group having one of the formulas (i)-(iv):



wherein a is 3-11; b is 1-50; R^2 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, an alkyl group, an aryl group, an arylalkyl group and an acyl group; x is 1-500, y is 1-40, z is 1-40, m is 1-6, n is 1-6, and the sum of m + n is 3-12.

[0013] For the sake of simplicity in nomenclature in the Examples, these substituted hydrocarbyl siloxanes are referred to as the CARBINOL FLUID. In preferred embodiments of the invention, and in the Examples, R is the methyl group, R^1 is $-(CH_2)_a(OCH_2CH_2)OR^2$, R^2 is hydrogen, a is 3, x is 3-500, y and z are 10-20, and m + n is 5.

[0014] In the alternate embodiment, compositions of the present invention can contain a substituted hydrocarbyl functional siloxane resin rather than a substituted hydrocarbyl functional siloxane fluid. Suitable substituted hydrocarbyl functional siloxane resins have the formula



where R^3 is an alkyl group with 1-20 carbon atoms, a cycloalkyl group with 3-20 carbon atoms, an alkenyl group with 2-20 carbon atoms, an aralkyl group, or an aryl group; R^4 is the same as R^1 above, i.e., one of the formulas (i) to (iv); and g is 1-15,000. In such resins, c, d, e, and f represent mole percents, such that $c < 100$, $c + d > 0$, and $c + d + e + f$ is 100.

Organosiloxane resins of this type typically contain about 0.01-15 weight percent of silanol.

[0015] As used herein, the term hydrocarbyl is defined as any group consisting exclusively of carbon and hydrogen. The hydrocarbyl group can be branched or unbranched, saturated or unsaturated, and can contain one or more rings. Some suitable hydrocarbyl groups include alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, and aryl groups. Also included are alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, and aryl groups which are substituted with other aliphatic or cyclic hydrocarbyl groups such as alkaryl, alkenaryl, and alkynaryl.

[0016] The term substituted hydrocarbyl is therefore intended to mean any such hydrocarbyl group wherein at least one hydrogen atom has been substituted with an atom

other than hydrogen, or with a group of atoms containing at least one atom other than hydrogen. For example, the hydrogen atom can be substituted with a halogen atom such as a chlorine or fluorine atom. The hydrogen atom alternatively can be substituted with an oxygen atom, or with a group containing an oxygen atom to form a hydroxy group, an ether, an ester, an anhydride, an aldehyde, a ketone, or a carboxylic acid. The hydrogen atom also can be replaced with a group containing a nitrogen atom to form an amide or a nitro group. In addition, the hydrogen atom can be substituted with a group containing a sulfur atom to form $\text{-SO}_3\text{H}$.

[0017] The substituted hydrocarbyl functional siloxanes of the present invention can be made by standard processes such as the hydrosilylation of organohydrogensiloxanes and olefinically substituted polyoxyalkylenes. The hydrosilylation reaction is typically performed in a low molecular weight volatile hydrocarbon solvent such as benzene, toluene, xylene, or isopropanol to aid in handling the reactants, to moderate an exothermic reaction or to promote the solubility of the reactants. Such processes are described, for example, in the '218 Patent noted above.

[0018] These silicone compounds are useful in a number of different products, including hair care products such as hairsprays, shampoos, mousses, styling gels and lotions, cream rinses/conditioners, hair tonics, hair dyes and colorants, permanent waves and bleaches. Also included are skin care products such as cleansers, moisturizers, conditioners, lipsticks, eye makeup, foundations, fingernail polish, suntan products, antiperspirant/deodorant products and depilatories. Also included are household products such as waxes, polishes, heavy and light duty liquid cleaners, fabric softeners, ironing aids, laundry detergents, and window cleaners.

[0019] Some typical ingredients used in these products are surfactants, pigments, solvents, emollients, and carriers. For example, the solvents can include esters (for example, isopropyl myristate and C₁₂₋₁₅ alkyl lactate), water, silicone fluids (for example, cyclomethicone, dimethicone), ethanol, isopropanol, guerbet alcohols having 8-30 carbons, particularly 12-22 carbons (for example, isolauryl alcohol, isocetyl alcohol, isostearyl alcohol), fatty alcohols (for example, stearyl alcohol, myristyl alcohol, oleyl alcohol), and ethoxylated and propoxylated alcohols (for example, the polyethylene glycol ether of lauryl alcohol that conforms to the formula $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{10}\text{CH}_2(\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2)_r\text{OH}$ where r has an average value of 4 (Laureth-4); PPG-14 butyl ether, where the "PPG-14" portion is the polymer of propylene oxide that conforms generally to the formula $\text{H}(\text{OCH}_2\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)\text{H})_s\text{OH}$, where s has an average value of 14, or PPG-3 myristyl ether which is the polypropylene glycol ether of myristyl alcohol that conforms to the formula $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{12}\text{CH}_2(\text{OCH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2)_t\text{OH}$ where t has an average value of 3, or a hydrocarbon fluid.

[0020] Hydrocarbon fluids are exemplified by organic hydrocarbon fluids such as halogenated hydrocarbon fluids, aliphatic hydrocarbon fluids, aromatic hydrocarbon fluids, and mixtures of aromatic and aliphatic hydrocarbon fluids. The hydrocarbon fluids usually contain about 6 to about 12 carbon atoms. Examples of suitable hydrocarbon fluids include perchloroethylene, benzene, xylene, toluene, mineral oil fractions, kerosenes, naphthas, and petroleum fractions. Particularly preferred are isoparaffinic hydrocarbon fluids exemplified by isoparaffin fluids available from Exxon Mobil Chemical Company, Houston, Tex. U.S.A., sold as Isopar® M Fluid (a C₁₃-C₁₄ Isoparaffin), Isopar® C Fluid (a C₇-C₈ Isoparaffin), Isopar® E Fluid (a C₈-C₉ Isoparaffin), Isopar® G Fluid (a C₁₀₋₁₁ Isoparaffin), Isopar® L

Fluid (a C₁₁-C₁₃ Isoparaffin), Isopar® H Fluid (a C₁₁-C₁₂ Isoparaffin), and combinations thereof. Mixtures of solvents can also be used.

[0021] Another ingredient which can be used is an emollient, including compositions such as guerbet alcohols (such as isocetyl alcohol or isostearyl alcohol); esters (such as isopropyl palmitate, isopropyl isostearate, octyl stearate, hexyl laurate and isostearyl lactate); a liquid mixture of hydrocarbons which are liquids at ambient temperatures (such as petroleum distillates and light mineral oils); ethanol; volatile and non-volatile silicone oils, highly branched hydrocarbons, and non-polar carboxylic acids. The emollients can be included in the compositions of the present invention in amounts within the range of 0.01-70%, preferably 0.1-25%, by weight, of the total weight of the composition.

[0022] The carrier can include a wide variety of conditioning materials, such as hydrocarbons, silicone fluids, and cationic materials. The carrier can include surfactants, suspending agents, thickeners etc. Various additional components useful in these compositions are described in US Patent 4,387,090 (June 7, 1983).

[0023] Topical cosmetic, and pharmaceutical compositions according to the invention can contain a carrier, but the carrier should be *cosmetically and/or pharmaceutically acceptable*, i.e., that it is suitable for topical application to the skin, has good aesthetic properties, is compatible with the siloxane copolymers of the present invention, and will not cause any safety or toxicity concerns. It can be formulated to include an emulsion as the carrier such as an oil-in-water emulsion, water-in-oil emulsion, water-in-oil-in-water emulsion, or oil-in-water-in-silicone oil emulsion.

[0024] Some other suitable topical carriers include anhydrous liquid solvents such as oils, alcohols, and silicones (e.g., mineral oil, ethanol, isopropanol, dimethicone, cyclomethicone, and the like); aqueous-based single phase solvents (e.g., where the viscosity of the solvent

has been increased to form a solid or semi-solid by the addition of appropriate gums, resins, waxes, polymers, salts, and the like). However, the preferred cosmetically and/or pharmaceutically acceptable topical carrier is a hydroalcoholic system or an oil-in-water emulsion. When the carrier is an oil-in-water emulsion, it will include common ingredients generally used for preparing emulsions.

[0025] Some of the typical active ingredients used in products such as these are antiacne agents, anticaries agents, antidandruff agents, antifungal agents, antimicrobial agents, antioxidants, antiperspirant agents and deodorant agents, cosmetic biocides, external analgesics, oral care agents, oral care drugs, oxidizing agents, reducing agents, skin bleaching agents, skin protectants, sunscreen agents, UV light absorbing agents, enzymes, optical brighteners, fabric softening agents, and surfactants

[0026] Some examples of antiacne agents are Salicylic acid and Sulfur. Some examples of anticaries agents are Sodium Fluoride, Sodium Monofluorophosphate, and Stannous Fluoride. Some examples of antidandruff agents are Coal tar, Salicylic acid, Selenium Sulfide, Sulfur, and Zinc Pyrithione. Some examples of antifungal agents are Calcium Undecylenate, Undecylenic Acid, Zinc Undecylenate, and Povidone-Iodine. Some examples of antimicrobial agents are Alcohol, Benzalkonium Chloride, Benzethonium Chloride, Hydrogen Peroxide, Methylbenzethonium Chloride, Phenol, Poloxamer 188, and Povidone-Iodine.

[0027] Some examples of antioxidants are Acetyl Cysteine, Arbutin, Ascorbic Acid, Ascorbic Acid Polypeptide, Ascorbyl Dipalmitate, Ascorbyl Methylsilanol Pectinate, Ascorbyl Palmitate, Ascorbyl Stearate, BHA, p-Hydroxyanisole, BHT, t-Butyl Hydroquinone, Caffeic Acid, Camellia Sinensis Oil, Chitosan Ascorbate, Chitosan Glycolate, Chitosan Salicylate, Chlorogenic Acids, Cysteine, Cysteine HCl, Decyl

Mercaptomethylimidazole, Erythorbic Acid, Diamylhydroquinone, Di-t-Butylhydroquinone, Dicetyl Thiodipropionate, Dicyclopentadiene/t-Butylcresol Copolymer, Digalloyl Trioleate, Dilauryl Thiodipropionate, Dimyristyl Thiodipropionate, Dioleoyl Tocopheryl Methylsilanol, Isoquercitrin, Diosmine, Disodium Ascorbyl Sulfate, Disodium Rutinyl Disulfate, Distearyl Thiodipropionate, Ditridecyl Thiodipropionate, Dodecyl Gallate, Ethyl Ferulate, Ferulic Acid, Hydroquinone, Hydroxylamine HCl, Hydroxylamine Sulfate, Isooctyl Thioglycolate, Kojic Acid, Madecassicoside, Magnesium Ascorbate, Magnesium Ascorbyl Phosphate, Melatonin, Methoxy-PEG-7 Rutinyl Succinate, Methylene Di-t-Butylcresol, Methylsilanol Ascorbate, Nordihydroguaiaretic Acid, Octyl Gallate, Phenylthioglycolic Acid, Phloroglucinol, Potassium Ascorbyl Tocopheryl Phosphate, Thiodiglycolamide, Potassium Sulfite, Propyl Gallate, Rosmarinic Acid, Rutin, Sodium Ascorbate, Sodium Ascorbyl/Cholesteryl Phosphate, Sodium Bisulfite, Sodium Erythorbate, Sodium Metabisulfide, Sodium Sulfite, Sodium Thioglycolate, Sorbityl Furfural, Tea Tree (Melaleuca Aftemifolia) Oil, Tocopheryl Acetate, Tetrahexyldecyl Ascorbate, Tetrahydrodiferuloylmethane, Tocopheryl Linoleate/Oleate, Thiodiglycol, Tocopheryl Succinate, Thiodiglycolic Acid, Thioglycolic Acid, Thiolactic Acid, Thiosalicylic Acid, Thiotaurine, Retinol, Tocophereth-5, Tocophereth-10, Tocophereth-12, Tocophereth-18, Tocophereth-50, Tocopherol, Tocophersolan, Tocopheryl Linoleate, Tocopheryl Nicotinate, Tocoquinone, o-Tolyl Biguanide, Tris(Nonylphenyl) Phosphite, Ubiquinone, and Zinc Dibutyldithiocarbamate.

[0028] Some examples of antiperspirant agents and deodorant agents are Aluminum Chloride, Aluminum Zirconium Tetrachlorohydrate GLY, Dichloro-m-Xylenol, Aluminum Chlorohydrate, Aluminum Zirconium Tetrachlorohydrate PEG, Aluminum Chlorohydrate, Aluminum Zirconium Tetrachlorohydrate PG, Aluminum Chlorohydrate PEG, Aluminum

Zirconium Trichlorohydrate, Domiphen Bromide, Aluminum Chlorohydrate PG, Aluminum Zirconium Trichlorohydrate GLY, Hexachlorophene, Aluminum Dichlorohydrate, Ammonium Phenolsulfonate, Ketoglutaric Acid, Aluminum Dichlorohydrate PEG, Benzalkonium Bromide, Lauryl Isoquinolinium Bromide, Aluminum Dichlorohydrate PG, Benzalkonium Cetyl Phosphate, Laurylpyridinium Chloride, Aluminum Lactate, Benzalkonium Chloride, Methylbenzethonium Chloride, Aluminum Phenolsulfonate, Benzalkonium Saccharinate, Phenol, Aluminum Sesquichlorohydrate, Benzethonium Chloride, Sodium Bicarbonate, Aluminum Sesquichlorohydrate PEG, Bromochlorophene, Sodium Phenolsulfonate, Aluminum Sesquichlorohydrate PG, Cetylpyridinium Chloride, Tricloban, Aluminum Sulfate, Chlorophyllin-Copper Complex, Triclosan, Aluminum Zirconium Octachlorohydrate, Chlorothymol, Zeolite, Aluminum Zirconium Octachlorohydrate GLY, Zinc Lactate, Aluminum Zirconium Pentachlorohydrate, Cloflucarban, Zinc Phenolsulfonate, Aluminum Zirconium Pentachlorohydrate GLY, Dequalinium Chloride, Zinc Ricinoleate, Aluminum Zirconium Tetrachlorohydrate, and Dichlorophene.

[0029] Some examples of cosmetic biocides are Aluminum Phenolsulfonate, Ammonium Phenolsulfonate, Bakuchiol, Benzalkonium Bromide, Benzalkonium Cetyl Phosphate, Benzalkonium Chloride, Benzalkonium Saccharinate, Benzethonium Chloride, Potassium Phenoxide, Benzoxiquine, Benzoxonium Chloride, Bispyrithione, Boric Acid, Bromochlorophene, Camphor Benzalkonium Methosulfate, Captan, Cetalkonium Chloride, Cetearalkonium Bromide, Cetethyldimonium Bromide, Cetrimonium Bromide, Cetrimonium Chloride, Cetrimonium Methosulfate, Cetrimonium Saccharinate, Cetrimonium Tosylate, Cetylpyridinium Chloride, Chloramine T, Chlorhexidine, Chlorhexidine Diacetate, Chlorhexidine Digluconate, Chlorhexidine Dihydrochloride, p-Chloro-m-Cresol,

Chlorophene, p-Chlorophenol, Chlorothymol, Chloroxymenol, Chlorphenesin, Ciclopirox
Olamine, Climbazole, Cloflucarban, Clotrimazole, Coal Tar, Colloidal Sulfur, o-Cymen-5-ol,
Dequalinium Acetate, Dequalinium Chloride, Dibromopropamide Diisethionate,
Dichlorobenzyl Alcohol, Dichlorophene, Dichlorophenyl Imidazoldioxolan,
Dichloro-m-Xylenol, Diiodomethyltolylsulfone, Dimethylol Ethylene Thiourea,
Diphenylmethyl Piperazinybenzimidazole, Domiphen Bromide, 7-Ethylbicyclooxazolidine,
Fluorosalan, Formaldehyde, Glutaral, Hexachlorophene, Hexamidine, Hexamidine
Diisethionate, Hexamidine Diparaben, Hexamidine Paraben, Hexetidine, Hydrogen Peroxide,
Hydroxymethyl Dioxazabicyclooctane, Ichthammol, Isopropyl Cresol, Lapyrium Chloride,
Lauralkonium Bromide, Lauralkonium Chloride, Laurtrimonium Bromide, Laurtrimonium
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Myristalkonium Saccharinate, Myrtrimonium Bromide, Nonoxynol-9 Iodine, Nonoxynol-12
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Undecylenate, PEG-8 Undecylenate, Phenol, o-Phenylphenol, Phenyl Salicylate, Piroctone
Olamine, Sulfosuccinylundecylenate, Potassium o-Phenylphenate, Potassium Salicylate,
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Quaternium-24, Sodium Phenolsulfonate, Sodium Phenoxide, Sodium o-Phenylphenate,
Sodium Shale Oil Sulfonate, Sodium Usnate, Thiabendazole, 2,2'-Thiobis(4-Chlorophenol),
Thiram, Triacetin, Triclocarban, Triclosan, Trioctyldodecyl Borate,
Undecylenamidopropylamine Oxide, Undecyleneth-6, Undecylenic Acid, Zinc Acetate, Zinc
Aspartate, Zinc Borate, Zinc Chloride, Zinc Citrate, Zinc Cysteinate, Zinc

Dibutyldithiocarbamate, Zinc Gluconate, Zinc Glutamate, Zinc Lactate, Zinc Phenolsulfonate, Zinc Pyrithione, Zinc Sulfate, and Zinc Undecylenate.

[0030] Some examples of external analgesics are Benzyl Alcohol, Capsicum Oleoresin (Capsicum Frutescens Oleoresin), Methyl Salicylate, Camphor, Phenol, Capsaicin, Juniper Tar (Juniperus Oxycedrus Tar), Phenolate Sodium (Sodium Phenoxide), Capsicum (Capsicum Frutescens), Menthol, Resorcinol, Methyl Nicotinate, and Turpentine Oil (Turpentine).

[0031] Some examples of oral care agents are Aluminum Fluoride, Dicalcium Phosphate Dihydrate, Sodium Bicarbonate, Ammonium Fluoride, Domiphen Bromide, Sodium Chloride, Ammonium Fluorosilicate, Ferric Glycerophosphate, Sodium Fluoride, Ammonium Monofluorophosphate, Glycerin, Sodium Fluorosilicate, Ammonium Phosphate, Hexetidine, Sodium Glycerophosphate, Calcium Carbonate, Hydrated Silica, Sodium Metaphosphate, Calcium Fluoride, Hydrogenated Starch Hydrolysate, Sodium Monofluorophosphate, Calcium Glycerophosphate, Hydrogen Peroxide, Sodium Phytate, Calcium Monofluorophosphate, Hydroxyapatite, Sodium Styrene/Acrylates/Divinylbenzene, Calcium Phosphate, Magnesium Fluoride, Calcium Pyrophosphate, Magnesium Fluorosilicate, Stannous Fluoride, Cetylamine Hydrofluoride, Magnesium Glycerophosphate, Stannous Pyrophosphate, Cetylpyridinium Chloride, Manganese Glycerophosphate, Strontium Acetate, Chlorohexidine, Olaflur, Strontium Chloride, Chlorohexidine Diacetate, Phytic Acid, Tetrapotassium Pyrophosphate, Chlorohexidine Digluconate, Polyethylene, Tetrasodium Pyrophosphate, Chlorohexidine Dihydrochloride, Potassium Fluoride, Tricalcium Phosphate, Chlorothymol, Potassium Fluorosilicate, Zinc Chloride, Dequalinium Chloride, Potassium Glycerophosphate, Zinc Citrate, Diammonium Phosphate, Potassium Monofluorophosphate, Zinc Sulfate, and Dicalcium Phosphate.

[0032] Some examples of oral care drugs are Ammonium Alum, Potassium Alum, Benzyl Alcohol, Carbamide Peroxide, Elm Bark Extract, Gelatin, Glycerin, Hydrogen Peroxide, Menthol, Pectin, Phenol, Sodium Bicarbonate, Sodium Perborate, and Zinc Chloride.

[0033] Some examples of oxidizing agents are Ammonium Persulfate, Calcium Peroxide, Hydrogen Peroxide, Magnesium Peroxide, Melamine Peroxide, Potassium Bromate, Potassium Caroate, Potassium Chlorate, Potassium Persulfate, Sodium Bromate, Sodium Carbonate Peroxide, Sodium Chlorate, Sodium Iodate, Sodium Perborate, Sodium Persulfate, Strontium Dioxide, Strontium Peroxide, Urea Peroxide, and Zinc Peroxide.

[0034] Some examples of reducing agents are Ammonium Bisulfite, Ammonium Sulfite, Ammonium Thioglycolate, Ammonium Thiolactate, Cysteamine HCl, Cystein, Cysteine HCl, Ethanolamine Thioglycolate, Glutathione, Glyceryl Thioglycolate, Glyceryl Thiopropionate, Hydroquinone, p-Hydroxyanisole, Isooctyl Thioglycolate, Magnesium Thioglycolate, Mercaptopropionic Acid, Potassium Metabisulfite, Potassium Sulfite, Potassium Thioglycolate, Sodium Bisulfite, Sodium Hydrosulfite, Sodium Hydroxymethane Sulfonate, Sodium Metabisulfite, Sodium Sulfite, Sodium Thioglycolate, Strontium Thioglycolate, Superoxide Dismutase, Thioglycerin, Thioglycolic Acid, Thiolactic Acid, Thiosalicylic Acid, and Zinc Formaldehyde Sulfoxylate.

[0035] An example of a skin bleaching agent is Hydroquinone.

[0036] Some examples of skin protectants are Allantoin, Aluminum Acetate, Aluminum Hydroxide, Aluminum Sulfate, Calamine, Cocoa Butter, Cod Liver Oil, Colloidal Oatmeal, Dimethicone, Glycerin, Kaolin, Lanolin, Mineral Oil, Petrolatum, Shark Liver Oil, Sodium Bicarbonate, Talc, Witch Hazel, Zinc Acetate, Zinc Carbonate, and Zinc Oxide.

[0037] Some examples of sunscreen agents are Aminobenzoic Acid, Cinoxate, Diethanolamine Methoxycinnamate, Digalloyl Trioleate, Dioxybenzone, Ethyl 4-

[bis(Hydroxypropyl)] Aminobenzoate, Glyceryl Aminobenzoate, Homosalate, Lawsone with Dihydroxyacetone, Menthyl Anthranilate, Octocrylene, Octyl Methoxycinnamate, Octyl Salicylate, Oxybenzone, Padimate O, Phenylbenzimidazole Sulfonic Acid, Red Petrolatum, Sulisobenzene, Titanium Dioxide, and Trolamine Salicylate.

[0038] Some examples of UV light absorbing agents are Acetaminosalol, Allatoin PABA, Benzalpthalide, Benzophenone, Benzophenone 1-12, 3-Benzylidene Camphor, Benzylidenecamphor Hydrolyzed Collagen Sulfonamide, Benzylidene Camphor Sulfonic Acid, Benzyl Salicylate, Bornelone, Bumetriozone, Butyl Methoxydibenzoylmethane, Butyl PABA, Ceria/Silica, Ceria/Silica Talc, Cinoxate, DEA-Methoxycinnamate, Dibenzoxazol Naphthalene, Di-t-Butyl Hydroxybenzylidene Camphor, Digalloyl Trioleate, Diisopropyl Methyl Cinnamate, Dimethyl PABA Ethyl Cetearyldimonium Tosylate, Dioctyl Butamido Triazone, Diphenyl Carbomethoxy Acetoxy Naphthopyran, Disodium Bisethylphenyl Tiamminotriazine Stilbenedisulfonate, Disodium Distyrylbiphenyl Triaminotriazine Stilbenedisulfonate, Disodium Distyrylbiphenyl Disulfonate, Drometrizole, Drometrizole Trisiloxane, Ethyl Dihydroxypropyl PABA, Ethyl Diisopropylcinnamate, Ethyl Methoxycinnamate, Ethyl PABA, Ethyl Urocanate, Etrocrylene Ferulic Acid, Glyceryl Octanoate Dimethoxycinnamate, Glyceryl PABA, Glycol Salicylate, Homosalate, Isoamyl p-Methoxycinnamate, Isopropylbenzyl Salicylate, Isopropyl Dibenzolylmethane, Isopropyl Methoxycinnamate, Menthyl Anthranilate, Menthyl Salicylate, 4-Methylbenzylidene, Camphor, Octocrylene, Octrizole, Octyl Dimethyl PABA, Octyl Methoxycinnamate, Octyl Salicylate, Octyl Triazone, PABA, PEG-25 PABA, Pentyl Dimethyl PABA, Phenylbenzimidazole Sulfonic Acid, Polyacrylamidomethyl Benzylidene Camphor, Potassium Methoxycinnamate, Potassium Phenylbenzimidazole Sulfonate, Red Petrolatum, Sodium Phenylbenzimidazole Sulfonate, Sodium Urocanate, TEA-

Phenylbenzimidazole Sulfonate, TEA-Salicylate, Terephthalylidene Dicamphor Sulfonic Acid, Titanium Dioxide, TriPABA Panthenol, Urocanic Acid, and VA/Crotonates/Methacryloxybenzophenone-1 Copolymer.

[0039] Compositions according to the invention can be formed by combining such components in the following ranges expressed as weight percent, i.e., (i) 0.1-99.9 percent of the substituted hydrocarbyl functional siloxane fluid or the substituted hydrocarbyl functional siloxane resin; (ii) 0.1 to 99.9 percent of the cosmetic ingredient, household care ingredient, or health care ingredient; (iii) 0.1-40 percent of a cosmetic active, household care active, or health care active; and (iv) the balance to 100 percent being water, an organic solvent, a silicone solvent, or one or more optional ingredients, depending upon the particular type of composition being prepared, and its intended end use or application. Generally, such compositions can generally be prepared at room temperature, using simple propeller mixers, Brookfield counter-rotating mixers, or homogenizing mixers. No special equipment or processing conditions are typically required.

EXAMPLES

Example 1 - ANTIPERSPIRANT STICK

[0040] An antiperspirant stick was made by simultaneously mixing the following amounts of the following ingredients using a propeller blade at 1200 rpm. The mixture was heated to 80 °C until fully melted, then cooled to 60 °C with stirring, and poured into AP stick containers.

<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>Weight Percent</u>
Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane (D5)	38
Carbinol Fluid	15
Aluminum Zirconium	
Tetrachlorohydrate-Gly	25

(AZG-370, Summit Research Labs,
Flemington, New Jersey)

Hydrogenated Castor Oil	5
Talc	1
Stearyl Alcohol	16

Example 2 - COSMETIC FOUNDATION

[0041] A pigment premix was made by mixing the following amounts of the following ingredients:

<u>Pigment Premix</u>	<u>Weight Percent</u>
D5	50.0
Caprylyl Silane treated Titanium Dioxide	13.2
Caprylyl Silane treated Red Iron Oxide	11.4
Caprylyl Silane treated Yellow Iron Oxide	18.3
Caprylyl Silane treated Black Iron Oxide	7.1

[0042] Phase A was then made by mixing the following amounts of the following ingredients at 400 rpm using a dual blade emulsion mixing setup. D5 in the silicone polyether used in Phase A is decamethylcyclopentasiloxane.

<u>Phase A</u>	<u>Weight Percent</u>
Pigment Premix	28.5
Silicone Polyether in D5	7.5
Carbinol Fluid	8.0

[0043] Phase B was then made by mixing the following amounts of the following ingredients with a magnetic stir bar.

<u>Phase B</u>	<u>Weight Percent</u>
Water	54.8
Sodium Chloride	1.0
Polyoxyethylene (20) Sorbitan	
Monolaurate (Tween 20)	0.2

[0044] Phase B was then slowly added to phase A using an addition funnel. The mixture was then mixed an additional 10 minutes at 1376 rpm.

Example 3 - FABRIC SOFTENER

[0045] A fabric softener was made by simultaneously mixing the following amounts of the following ingredients using a magnetic stir bar until thoroughly blended.

<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>Weight Percent</u>
Tetranyl L1/90	17.8
Magnesium Chloride	0.1
Preservative (Formol)	0.1
Carbinol Fluid	2.0
Water	80.0

[0046] Tetranyl L1/90 is Dihydrogenated Tallowylethyl Hydroxyethylmonium Methosulfate, a surfactant fabric softener manufactured by Kao Corporation.

Example 4 - HAIR GEL

[0047] A hair gel was made by the following process. The ingredients in Phase A were mixed together at 500 RPM, using a dual blade set up. The mixing speed was increased to 800 RPM and Phase B was added incrementally to Phase A, and then stirred until uniform. Phase C was added. The mixing speed was increased to 1376 RPM and continued for an additional 10 minutes.

<u>Phase A</u>	<u>Weight Percent</u>
Polyacrylamide (and) Isoparaffin (and) Laureth-7 (Sepigel 305, Seppic, Paris, France)	1.5
Silicone Polyether in D5	2.0
Glycerin	40.0

<u>Phase B</u>	<u>Weight Percent</u>
Deionized water	46.5

<u>Phase C</u>	<u>Weight Percent</u>
Carbinol Fluid	5.0
D5	5.0

Example 5 - ANHYDROUS ROLL-ON ANTIPERSPIRANT

[0048] An anhydrous roll-on antiperspirant was made by the following process. The ingredients in Phase A were mixed together at 800 RPM until homogeneous. Phase B was then slowly added to Phase A, and then mixed for an additional 15 minutes.

<u>Phase A</u>	<u>Weight Percent</u>
D5	70.0
Carbinol Fluid	5.0
Cyclomethicone (and) Quaternium 18 Hectorite (and) SDA 40 (Bentone Gel VS-5, Rheox Inc., Highstown, New Jersey)	3.0
200 Proof Ethanol	2.0

<u>Phase B</u>	<u>Weight Percent</u>
Aluminum Zirconium Tetrachlorohydrate-Gly	20.0

Example 6 - HAIR CONDITIONER

[0049] A hair conditioner was made by the following process. The water in Phase A was heated to about 5 °C and then the hydroxyethyl cellulose and cetrimonium chloride was added.

The mixture was mixed until uniform. The ingredients of phase B were mixed together and heated to 60-70 °C using a water bath. Phase C was heated to 80 °C and added to phase B

while stirring at 800 RPM. The mixture was stirred for an additional 10 minutes then added to Phase A with gentle mixing and continued until uniform. The mixture was then cooled to room temperature with gentle mixing, then Phase D was added and mixed for an additional 10 minutes.

<u>Phase A</u>	<u>Weight Percent</u>
Deionized Water	50.0
Hydroxyethyl Cellulose (Natrosol 250 HHR, Hercules Inc., Wilmington, Delaware)	1.5
Cetrimonium Chloride (Arquad 16-29, Akzo Nobel Chemicals, Inc., Chicago, Illinois)	0.3

<u>Phase B</u>	<u>Weight Percent</u>
Cetearyl Alcohol	1.0
Glyceryl stearate (and) PEG 100 stearate (Arlacel 165, Uniqema (ICI Surfactants), Wilmington, Delaware)	1.0
Carbinol Fluid	2.0

<u>Phase C</u>	<u>Weight Percent</u>
Deionized Water	44.2

<u>Phase D</u>	<u>Weight Percent</u>
Preservative, DMDM Hydantoin (Glydant, Lonza Inc., Fair Lawn, New Jersey)	0.2

Example 7 - WATER-IN-OIL MOISTURIZER

[0050] A water-in-oil moisturizer was made using the following procedure. Phase A was mixed at 300 RPM and heated to 40 °C to solubilize the petrolatum and lanolin. Phase B was made by dissolving the sodium chloride in the water and then adding glycerin and mixing

until uniform. Using an addition funnel, Phase B was slowly added to Phase A while mixing at 1376 RPM. After the addition was complete, preservative was added and mixing continued for 10 minutes. The resultant cream was passed through a Gifford-Wood homogenizer for 3 minutes.

<u>Phase A</u>	<u>Weight Percent</u>
Crosslinked Silicone Polyether (Laurylmethicone Copolyol)	2.0
Mineral Oil	10.0
Petrolatum	2.0
Lanolin	1.0
Isopropyl Myristate, (Emerest 2314, Henkel Corp./Emery Group, Ambler, Pennsylvania)	2.0
Carbinol Fluid	1.0
D5	5.0

<u>Phase B</u>	<u>Weight Percent</u>
Glycerin	5.0
Sodium Chloride	2.0
Deionized Water	69.8
Preservative, Diazolidinyl urea & parabens, Germaben II, International Specialty Product/ISP, Wayne, New Jersey)	0.2

[0051] Compositions prepared according to the invention can be used in various over-the-counter (OTC) personal care compositions, health care compositions, and household care compositions, but especially in the personal care arena. Thus, they can be used in antiperspirants, deodorants, skin creams, skin care lotions, moisturizers, facial treatments such as acne or wrinkle removers, personal and facial cleansers, bath oils, perfumes, colognes, sachets, sunscreens, pre-shave and after-shave lotions, liquid soaps, shaving soaps, shaving lathers, hair shampoos, hair conditioners, hair sprays, mousses, permanents,

depilatories, hair cuticle coats, make-ups, color cosmetics, foundations, blushes, lipsticks, lip balms, eyeliners, mascaras, oil removers, color cosmetic removers, nail polishes, and powders.

[0052] Other variations may be made in compounds, compositions, and methods described herein without departing from the essential features of the invention. The embodiments of the invention specifically illustrated herein are exemplary only and not intended as limitations on their scope except as defined in the appended claims.

Claims

1. A composition comprising a guar gum free and hydroxystearic acid derivative free mixture of (i) at least one substituted hydrocarbyl functional siloxane fluid containing only a single oxyalkylene unit in any chain; and (ii) at least one cosmetic ingredient, household care ingredient, or health care ingredient, other than an active cosmetic, household care, or health care ingredient.
2. A composition according to Claim 1 further comprising (iii) at least one cosmetic, household care, or health care active ingredient selected from the group consisting of antiacne agents, anticaries agents, antidandruff agents, antifungal agents, antimicrobial agents, antioxidants, antiperspirant agents, cosmetic biocides, deodorant agents, external analgesics, oral care agents, oral care drugs, oxidizing agents, reducing agents, skin bleaching agents, skin protectants, sunscreen agents, UV light absorbing agents, pigments, moisturizers, vitamins, enzymes, optical brighteners, fabric softening agents, and surfactants.
3. A composition according to Claim 1 in which the substituted hydrocarbyl functional siloxane fluid has a formula selected from the group consisting of:

$$R_3SiO(RR^1SiO)_ySiR_3,$$

$$R_3SiO(R_2SiO)_x(RR^1SiO)_ySiR_3,$$

$$R^1R_2SiO(R_2SiO)_xSiR_2R^1,$$

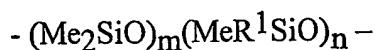
$$R^1R_2SiO(RR^1SiO)_zSiR_2R^1,$$

$$R^1R_2SiO(R_2SiO)_x(RR^1SiO)_zSiR_2R^1,$$

$$R^1R_2SiO(R_2SiO)_xSiR_3,$$

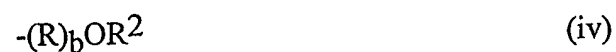
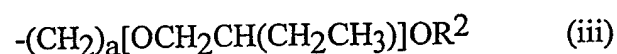
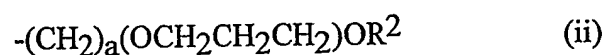


$R^1R_2SiO(R_2SiO)_x(RR^1SiO)_zSiR_3$, and cyclic siloxanes of the formula



where R is an alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, aralkyl, or an aryl group containing 1-20 carbon

5 atoms; R^1 is a group having one of the formulas (i)-(iv):



10 in which a is 3-11; b is 1-50; R^2 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, an alkyl group, an aryl group, an arylalkyl group and an acyl group; x is 1-500, y is 1-40, z is 1-40, m is 1-6, n is 1-6, and the sum of m + n is 3-12.

4. A method of providing a cosmetic property, a household care property, or a health care
15 property to a substrate comprising applying to the substrate a composition according to Claim 1.

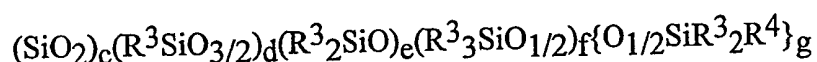
5. A product containing the composition of Claim 1 selected from the group consisting of
hairsprays, shampoos, mousses, styling gels, styling lotions, cream rinses, conditioners, hair
20 tonics, hair dyes, hair colorants, permanent waves, bleaches, hair cuticle coats, skin cleansers, moisturizers, lipsticks, eye makeup, fingernail polish, suntan products, antiperspirants,

deodorants, depilatories, household waxes, polishes, heavy duty liquid cleaners, light duty liquid cleaners, fabric softeners, laundry detergents, ironing aids, and window cleaners.

6. A composition comprising a guar gum free and hydroxystearic acid derivative free

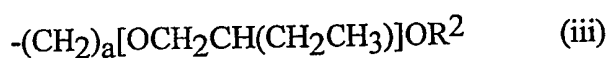
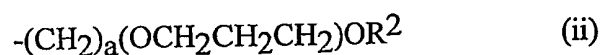
5 mixture of

(i) a substituted hydrocarbyl functional siloxane resin having the formula



where R^3 is an alkyl group with 1-20 carbon atoms, a cycloalkyl group with 3-20 carbon atoms, an alkenyl group with 2-20 carbon atoms, an aralkyl group, or an aryl group;

10 R^4 is a group having one of the formulas (i)-(iv):



15 in which a is 3-11; b is 1-50; R^2 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, an alkyl group, an aryl group, an arylalkyl group and an acyl group; x is 1-500, y is 1-40, z is 1-40, m is 1-6, n is 1-6, and the sum of m + n is 3-12; g is 1-15,000; c, d, e, and f are mole percents such that c is less than 100, c + d is more than 0, and c + d + e + f is 100; and

(ii) at least one cosmetic ingredient, household care ingredient, or health care ingredient,

20 other than an active cosmetic, household care, or health care ingredient.

7. A composition according to Claim 6 further comprising (iii) at least one cosmetic, household care, or health care active ingredient selected from the group consisting of antiacne agents, anticaries agents, antidandruff agents, antifungal agents, antimicrobial agents, antioxidants, antiperspirant agents, cosmetic biocides, deodorant agents, external analgesics, oral care agents, oral care drugs, oxidizing agents, reducing agents, skin bleaching agents, skin protectants, sunscreen agents, UV light absorbing agents, pigments, moisturizers, vitamins, enzymes, optical brighteners, fabric softening agents, and surfactants .
8. A method of providing a cosmetic property, a household care property, or a health care property to a substrate comprising applying to the substrate a composition according to Claim 6.
9. A product containing the composition of Claim 6 selected from the group consisting of hairsprays, shampoos, mousses, styling gels, styling lotions, cream rinses, conditioners, hair tonics, hair dyes, hair colorants, permanent waves, bleaches, hair cuticle coats, skin cleansers, moisturizers, lipsticks, eye makeup, fingernail polish, suntan products, antiperspirants, deodorants, depilatories, household waxes, polishes, heavy duty liquid cleaners, light duty liquid cleaners, fabric softeners, laundry detergents, ironing aids, and window cleaners.
10. A composition comprising a guar gum free and hydroxystearic acid derivative free mixture of (i) at least one substituted hydrocarbyl functional siloxane fluid; and (ii) at least one cosmetic ingredient, household care ingredient, or health care ingredient, other than an active cosmetic, household care, or health care ingredient.

11. A composition according to Claim 10 wherein the substituted hydrocarbyl functional siloxane fluid is a monoallylether modified siloxane.

12. A composition according to Claim 11 further comprising (iii) at least one cosmetic,
5 household care, or health care active ingredient selected from the group consisting of antiacne agents, anticaries agents, antidandruff agents, antifungal agents, antimicrobial agents, antioxidants, antiperspirant agents, cosmetic biocides, deodorant agents, external analgesics, oral care agents, oral care drugs, oxidizing agents, reducing agents, skin bleaching agents, skin protectants, sunscreen agents, UV light absorbing agents, pigments, moisturizers,
10 vitamins, enzymes, optical brighteners, fabric softening agents, and surfactants .

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International Application No.

PCT/US 03/15674

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 A61K7/32 A61K7/11 A61K7/08 A61K7/02 A61K7/48
C11D3/37

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 A61K C11D

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data, PAJ, CHEM ABS Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	EP 0 078 597 A (TORAY SILICONE CO) 11 May 1983 (1983-05-11) example 1, composition 2; claim 5	1-5
X	EP 1 074 577 A (GEN ELECTRIC) 7 February 2001 (2001-02-07) paragraphs '0024!', '0029!', '0030!; claim 11	1,2,4,5
X	WO 95/23579 A (KAO CORP; MATSUO TAKASHI (JP); YAHAGI KAZUYUKI (JP)) 8 September 1995 (1995-09-08) compound 6 - example 5; cpds. 18-22,24,25,28 - ex. 17; cpd. 18 - ex. 18; cpd. 19 - ex. 19 ----- -/--	1,2,4,5

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"8" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

8 September 2003

Date of mailing of the international search report

23. 01. 2004

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 03/15674

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	EP 0 789 061 A (DOW CORNING) 13 August 1997 (1997-08-13)	
P,X	WO 03/032929 A (EASON MICHAEL DOUGLAS; KHOSHDEL EZAT (GB); UNILEVER PLC (GB); COOP) 24 April 2003 (2003-04-24) example 5, polymer E	1-5

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
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Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:

3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this International application, as follows:

see additional sheet

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all searchable claims.

2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.

3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:

4. ☒ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

1-5 in part: R1=(i),(ii),(iii)

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

This International Searching Authority found multiple (groups of) inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. claims: 1-5 in part: R1=(i),(ii),(iii)

(a) composition comprising (a1) a substituted hydrocarbyl functional siloxane fluid, the siloxane being further characterised by the presence of only a single oxyalkylene unit in any side or terminating chain and (a2) a non-active cosmetic or household or health care ingredient, (a3) the composition being free of guar gum and hydroxystearic acid and their derivatives and (b) method comprising application of a respective composition

2. claims: 1-5 in part: R1=(iv), 10-12

(a) composition comprising (a1) a substituted hydrocarbyl functional siloxane fluid and (a2) a non-active cosmetic or household or health care ingredient, (a3) the composition being free of guar gum and hydroxystearic acid and their derivatives

3. claims: 6 in part: R1=(i),(ii),(iii), 7-9

(a) composition comprising (a1) a substituted hydrocarbyl functional siloxane resin according to a generic formula and (a2) a non-active cosmetic or household or health care ingredient, (a3) the composition being free of guar gum and hydroxystearic acid and their derivatives and (b) method comprising application of a respective composition

4. claims: 6 in part: R1=(iv), 7-9

(a) composition comprising (a1) a substituted hydrocarbyl functional siloxane resin according to a generic formula and (a2) a non-active cosmetic or household or health care ingredient, (a3) the composition being free of guar gum and hydroxystearic acid and their derivatives and (b) method comprising application of a respective composition

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

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			DE 69701003 D1	03-02-2000
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